

CONGRATULATING KAHUKU  
INTERMEDIATE AND HIGH SCHOOL

**HON. ED CASE**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 10, 2003*

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartiest congratulations to the students and teachers of Kahuku Intermediate and High School on the beautiful North Shore of Oahu, HI, on their outstanding achievements in the 2003 We the People: the Citizen and the Constitution National Competition.

The We the People: the Citizen and the Constitution national competition is an annual series of contests that not only teaches students the tenets of democracy and constitutionalism, but also actively involves them in the dynamics of democracy at work. This knowledge and firsthand exposure to the workings of our government is critical to developing in our youth a commitment to democratic norms, procedures, and outcomes.

In the national finals competition, our Kahuku students demonstrated their superb expertise on Unit Three: Constitution Shapes Institutions, and won an award for achieving the highest cumulative score during the first two days of the national finals. Adriana Alghussein, Daniel Allen, Dexter Bacon, Nicole Cameron, Ariane Cameros, LiHsieh Chen, Anthony Ching, William Ellis, Brook Jones, Shantel Kaululaau, April Kristen Sickler, Bethany Smith, Erika Staples, and Elizabeth Torres from Kahuku Intermediate and High School won under the supervision of their teacher Sandra Cashman, State Coordinator Lyla Berg and District Coordinator Sharon Kaohi.

Today, I am proud to congratulate these students from Kahuku Intermediate and High School on their marvelous achievement. I also commend the teachers and parents who made this success possible with their support and warm encouragement.

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTER IN  
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

**HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 10, 2003*

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the National Children's Advocacy Center as it celebrates the grand opening of its new facility today in Huntsville, Alabama. This organization, which I founded in 1985 as Madison County, Alabama District Attorney, moves from its "little house" where it began almost twenty years ago to a 45,000 square foot, four-building campus where it will excel as the national headquarters for training, research, education and outreach for other CAC's across the country.

When I served as D.A., I discovered firsthand the harsh reality of child abuse and realized that the justice system was not doing enough for its most vulnerable victims. Too often, these children were victimized even further by having to re-tell and re-live their horror stories. There was an incredible need for a child-friendly place where victims of sexual abuse and neglect could get all of the help

they needed in one centralized location. Uniting law enforcement, child protective services, prosecutors, medical and mental health professionals and other child advocates under one roof became the foundation of the CAC approach and the key to its tremendous success.

The network of Children's Advocacy Centers has grown to over 500 programs spread throughout every state and the District of Columbia and is expanding internationally. I want to thank the professionals at these centers for their tireless efforts to help abused children and their families by making their tragic situations a little easier.

With each child abuse professional that receives training at the new campus, each law enforcement officer that learns new techniques for tracking offenders, and each bit of research that helps another center expand its reach, we are protecting children across the country and helping others recover from tragedy. On behalf of the people of North Alabama and the United States House of Representatives, I congratulate the professionals at the National Children's Advocacy Center as they move into their new home and celebrate this milestone in child safety.

GLOBAL AIDS/HIV PANDEMIC

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 10, 2003*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the Global AIDS/HIV Pandemic. Unfortunately, this pandemic is proving to be one of the most important issues of our time. In the U.S., 400,000 people have died and more than a million have been infected. However, not only citizens in the U.S. have suffered. Since the advent of the AIDS epidemic, more than 22 million people worldwide have died from the disease. Currently, more than 40 million people are living with HIV/AIDS, the majority in sub-Saharan Africa.

The United Nations has estimated that by the year 2010, there will be 40 million children in Africa who will be orphaned by AIDS. Currently, there are 10 million AIDS orphans on the continent of Africa. What have we done and what have we failed to do for these children? Will we continue to deny the magnitude of the problem like we did 20 years ago or will we step forward and be the international leader that we have always claimed?

As the most technologically advanced nation and the leader of the free world, the United States has both a moral obligation and compelling national security interests to address the global HIV/AIDS crisis. As a nurse and the former Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, I support increased funding for this most serious issue.

For the first time, there are signs that HIV incidence—the annual number of new infections—may have stabilized in sub-Saharan Africa. New infections in 2000 totalled an estimated 3.8 million, as opposed to a total of 4.0 million in 1999. However, if HIV infections start to explode in countries that have had relatively low rates up to now, such as Nigeria, regional incidence could start rising again.

Africa's slight fall in new infections is probably a result of two factors. On the one hand,

the epidemic in many countries has gone on for so long that it has already affected many people in the sexually active population, leaving a smaller pool of people still above to acquire the infection. At the same time, successful prevention programmes in a handful of African countries, notably Uganda, have reduced national infection rates and contributed to the regional downturn.

I believe that a prevention program, like the one in Uganda which stresses the "ABC"—"A" for abstinence, "B" for being faithful and "C" for condom use when appropriate—has been very successful. Since 1992, infection rates have fallen 30 percent to under 6.5 in just 9 years.

However, we cannot rest on our laurels. Much remains to be done. HIV/AIDS has become a global pandemic which threatens the lives of millions of people. If we learn nothing else from AIDS, let us learn this—because viruses are not respecters of persons, we must learn to compassionately care for everyone infected and affected. Our failure to do this 20 years ago brought us to where we are today. What will our continued failure to act bring about in another 20 years? Can these children count on us for help or will we blame them like we did so many others in years past?

Mr. Speaker, we still have a long way to go to raise awareness about the disease and to ensure that nations have the resources to implement proven prevention and treatment programs.

We must do more to help those countries to combat these deadly diseases. We must commit ourselves to doing more, and I hope that this Congress can make that commitment, and I strongly urge the President of the United States to do the same.

**DR. TOM TAYLOR**

**HON. DUNCAN HUNTER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 10, 2003*

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give recognition to the extraordinary life of Dr. Tom Taylor who passed away in late May of this year. Tom was the chief scientist and director of special projects in the Expeditionary Warfare Department at the U.S. Navy's Office of Naval Research. Not only did Tom have great strategic vision and scientific expertise but he was a great friend.

Tom, who was part American Indian, was born in Waco, Texas, and grew up in Oklahoma City. He earned his undergraduate degree in chemical engineering at the University of Oklahoma and his Ph.D in chemical and aeronautical engineering at the University of California Berkeley. He was commissioned in the Army through ROTC and participated in research and development programs at the Army's Picatinny Arsenal. Tom often credited his days at Picatinny with making him a successful scientific program manager.

Dr. Eli Zimet, an old friend, remembers that "Tom could visualize concepts, and see them through development to completion. He knew how to get things done—to get funding, find the right performer for a program, and sit on the performer until he produced."

Tom defined a new model for public service with a career path that included a mix of work